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The agreement between the two committees is blinding, and works to their evident satisfaction. It is a great saving to them, and they claim, bound to result in good.

RAILROAD CLERKS.

A DIVISION OF RAILROAD WORKERS BUT LITTLE KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC.

Long Hours, Low Wages and Slavish Conditions of an Important Branch of the Service—Superior Qualifications Demanded.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—I do not believe there is in this country a branch of business which has so largely escaped public attention as the railroad clerical department. Everyone knows of railroad engineers, switchmen, conductors, baggage handlers, and perhaps freight handlers, but very few people know of the horde of low paid, freight clerks, checkers, etc.

If you take the trouble to search, you will find scattered through New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and smaller places, dozens of offices where from six to one hundred and fifty clerks work hard and long and late.

It is probable that the railroads employ more clerical help than any business in proportion to the money handled, with possibly the exception of the United States Government. In the palmy days of the old firm of H. K. & P. B. Thurber & Co., the concern did a business of eighteen million dollars a year, with not more than three hundred employees of all kinds. That same year the Erie Railroad took in about seven million dollars with over two hundred clerks in one office at Long Dock, Jersey City. This is one instance, but it tells the story, and will serve as a fair sample. The Jersey City freight station of the Pennsylvania Railroad has now about 300 clerks in it. These clerks are not kept for ornament, but from necessity.

Copying, pressing, tissue and carbon copies, typewriting machines, hectographs and many hundreds of partially printed blanks, and every other mechanical contrivance ever invented for saving labor, have been used to reduce clerical work.

While the number of clerks is large, yet it is small indeed when compared with what anyone not a railroad official would consider necessary. By an elaborate use of printed forms the work is simplified and systematized to an extent that seems impossible.

One railroad has a book of fifty pages which is simply an index of the printed forms carried regularly in stock, and supplied on requisition. I have seen over eighty printed forms on a requisition from one station.

While printed forms are right and necessary, yet further on their abuse and the wrong they do will appear.

It would be a pretty dangerous job to make a census of the railroad clerks in New York and vicinity, yet it is safe to say their number runs up into the thousands. When we remember that the United States government, the greatest clerical concern in the hemisphere, and probably the greatest in the world, outside of the French Government, has only about ten thousand clerks in Washington, we can say the railroads in New York are a good second to the Government, and the railroads in the country make an out of sight first in number. This much to show that this class of employees deserve attention, if only on account of their numbers.

The "Cosmopolitan Magazine" without giving the source of their information, stated that there are one hundred and seventy-five thousand clerks and stenographers employed by the railroads, and only five thousand people of importance enough to be called officials even by courtesy. This shows the magnitude of the class and the fewness of the prizes. Considering the public service the railroads render and the public revenue the railroads absorb, it is not impertinent to inquire how this humble, but necessary class, of public helpers is chosen. The answer is, the clerks are hired at the absolute pleasure of each station agent. He may, and usually does, use these little appointments as personal perquisites. He usually appoints people recommended by people who have granted favors to him. To show the diversity of motives I will give two examples both extreme ones, I will admit.

One man was appointed because he had saved the life of the man who appointed him and another because he permitted the chief clerk to be intimate with his wife.

Another man was appointed because he had been a menial in the household of an official of the company. During the time of his services a fire occurred and he knew enough to have made the collection of the insurance impossible. The public can readily understand what peculiar kind of service this lack of system in appointments gives.

While we are talking about appointments we might as well state how promotions are made.

Throwing dice would be a systematic way compared with the practice. Most offices make a pretence of promoting according to merit and seniority. The pretence is enough to create dissatisfaction, but not enough to do much good to the employees. The promotions belong to the agents, who can make them as they please. Consequently the agents' relatives and friends get the cream of the service. It is only the plainest truth to say that influence is a surer way to promotion than either seniority or merit. The power of dismissal comes next to the power of appointment, and that too belongs to the agents, with no restraint except conscience or expediency.

Coming next, we may consider where the clerks work. The surroundings vary. I know one office where you can hoe the stale dirt off the office floor. The corporation is too poor to clean the floor, and the clerks do not have time. I know of damp offices, ill ventilated and bad smelling.

Of course, there are some new offices which are better, but the great majority of railroads work in surroundings that no prudent man would put animals among. Concerning the hours of labor,

there always is a well defined hour to arrive at the office. It may be any hour of the day or night. I know clerks who go to work at one o'clock in the afternoon, and some others at twelve o'clock at night. These unusual hours may not seem a hardship, but just wait until you try them.

The time for leaving is six o'clock at night, eight o'clock in the morning, or whatever the time may be if your work is done, and you are not told to help someone else.

The result of these hours is that the clerks speedily lose all interest in politics, literature, religion, and every subject that may elevate or refine them. This is a distinct loss to the community, and to a self-governing community is a source of danger. Concerning the work, it varies much in its character and requirements, but there are two things which are demanded. That is ironclad accuracy, and a frightful rapidity. Every waybill and almost every report has a certain time to be finished to catch a train. This sounds simple, but when you have billed west-bound freight with a pen in one hand and a sandwich in the other, you may appreciate what it means. No time for meals, relaxation of any kind, just the tensest kind of attention. You may talk of long hours in a grocery store, but thank the Lord there cannot be the steady, concentrated, continuous rush that the railroad business lives by. Fourteen hours a day make a long day at best, but no one who has not tried it, can conceive what fourteen hours of steady uninterrupted work of brain and hands is.

Given all sorts of vile handwriting to read, you are required to write plainly, correctly and rapidly. Do not forget the rapidity. Rapidity in the railroad business means the real thing. At half-past seven a fast train leaves for Chicago. Freight has been collected at four or five stations in New York, towed across the river, and hurriedly but carefully loaded. Now the waybills have to be ready in time and they are ready. No matter if some poor devil dreams the classification all night long.

I would that some of you fortunate mortals who only have the prices of a couple of hundred articles to remember, could see the classification of freight, a list of articles fifty pages long. The loading and working books, and about seventeen hundred special rate orders, each made to accommodate the greed or influence of some favored manufacturer. Also there are several complicated books of rates to be learned. Of course, all of the clerks do not have each of these books to study. There are others who figure freight bills until they can see figures in their sleep.

It may just as well be said now as any other time that this figuring is at the personal responsibility of the man doing it. All errors come out in the balance, and are found in the auditor's office if not the station. The agent is personally responsible. The road comes down like a thousand of bricks on the agent, and he is compelled to pay or get it out of the poor clerk. There are great responsibilities for correct deliveries of freight thrust upon poorly paid shoulders.

I had a claim two days ago for eight hundred dollars, caused by some one leaving just two short words off a waybill. I was thankful the mistake did not occur here but my joy was tempered with sorrow to think that somewhere along the vast system some overworked and sleepy man had blundered, and probably made the last waybill he will be allowed to make.

The two most discouraging and disheartening things about the business are the low pay and small chance of promotion. Fifty-five and sixty dollars a month is considered proper compensation for educated, experienced, intelligent men, men who have several years of special training and experience behind them, men who can write rapidly, figure accurately, and rapidly, men who know the classification, and the rate of freight, men who know the routing and loading of freight.

I know of many occupations where knowledge equal to anyone of the five above subjects would be considered a first-class mental equipment. Consider, too, that promotion, infrequent as four-leaved clovers, comes by chance and not merit.

There is another branch of the business equally unknown to the public: that is checking freight in or out of a car. It may be quite easy to check barrels of flour out of a car on a summer afternoon. Every barrel is marked alike, and you make one dash on a sheet for each barrel. But just to see as I have seen, dairy produce come out of a car in wet or winter weather at night! The car floor is wet, the cold draft is wet, the chill winds chase themselves up and down your back, your fingers are stiff, the lantern is dim, and each package has a long and different mark. Just try to write your name while some one is carrying a box across the room. Try it for twelve hours in winter on a street corner, and then you will know what checking freight means. The life of a railroad without influence is tough indeed. His horizon is all gray and black. No wonder he drinks rum, smokes vile tobacco and tells stories that he did not hear in Sunday school. No wonder he becomes a cynic in a small way. Sometimes rum gets the best of him—he is discharged, drops out of sight and God only knows what becomes of him. Sometimes he becomes gray in the service, usually prematurely, so dies from some form of consumption induced by exposure and long hours, and his fellow clerks pass around the hat to get money enough to bury him decently.

Just think of it, these are the men who make New York great, the men on whose fidelity and exertions the mighty commerce of this great port depends!

I would commend my readers to read Kipling's wonderful poem of the Galleon-Slave to get the proper idea of the railroader's life. He says:

"We're the galleons of the sweep-head But the masters of the sea."

I say

We serve the freight classification, But we're the masters of transportation.

In another article I may speak of a few of the causes of the trouble and the remedy.

WARREN.

UPHOLSTERERS.

A WORKER ADDRESSES HIS FELLOWS ON CONDITIONS IN THEIR CRAFT.

He Reviews Causes That Brought Upholsters to the Verge of Pauperism. Shows Futility of Pure and Simple Unionism and Points the Way to Action.

"The Custom Upholsters of New York realizing the great necessity of a union in their branch of business have decided to organize in order to better the conditions of their craft, knowing full well that the average earnings of the upholsters at the present time is less than any other trade requiring the same amount of skill and experience. The trade is practically limited to a few weeks' rush in the fall, and the balance of the year you must seek other channels for employment or walk the streets.

Now, brothers, look around you and see the great progress the other well organized trades are making. They have increased their wages, and shortened their hours, raised themselves from the verge of pauperism and have advanced another step towards the goal which all workmen hope to reach; namely, an equal share in the profits of their production.

Now, men, arouse yourselves from the feeling of apparent indifference to your conditions and co-operate with us in endeavoring to form this organization. Speak to your fellow workman; bring him with you to this meeting. It is for your own good and the families depending on you for support.

Yours fraternally,
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE."

The above notice was distributed generally among the upholsters of New York City last spring, and in answer to it a number of the trade responded and attended the meeting. They were addressed by an organizer of the Custom Upholsters' Union, who discoursed in the usual manner of the pure and simple union—organize, organize, organize, etc., in order to obtain a FAIR SHARE of the wealth we produce.

At the same time bemoaning the conditions which he seemed to appreciate, he failed to propound any remedy except that of economic organization, which, as most people of intelligence in the labor movement know, is only a relic of the feudal age.

In a country such as the United States, where the ballot is omnipotent, for an organizer of a movement which proposes to improve the condition of the workers, to neglect the greatest practical weapon which the workers now have, is the height of ignorance, and shows the manner in which the workers are being continually mislead.

In our trade, the busy season, so-called, starts generally about October 1, and ends at Christmas time; it is slack then until about May 1 and ends about July 1; so that, taking all the year round, a man in our trade can only obtain about five months' employment.

Under these conditions, which only require five months' employment at our trade, how is it possible to obtain enough of that fair share to enable us to exist during the seven months of enforced idleness?

As we well know, our employer considers that his fair share of our product is at least four times the amount he gives us as wages, for the use of that article—our labor power—of which our class is being continually stripped through the use of improved machinery. This labor power, which we must sell in the labor market, is regulated by the law of supply and demand.

Our busiest season each year is being crowded into shorter and shorter time, and the difference between now, and those good old days when the upholsterer could come to work in a coach and wear a silk tie if he felt so inclined, they have departed until the upholsters, class-conscious with other workmen, vote to take possession of the product they as workers have created, and the machinery of production also created by them. Work to take possession of it in the name of the whole working class and thus secure, not a fair share, but all the wealth you create.

All other efforts are futile. You may obtain a little temporary advantage by your pure and simple organization, but as soon as you do, then those displaced in other trades will come flocking to ours and the competition will drag us back to worse conditions, and in time goes on, unless you take political action, (and that action must be class conscious) your condition must become worse.

We, as workmen, are so interwoven, one with another that we must organize on class conscious lines, politically, under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party, and economically under the banner of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, so that, when we strike in the shop; we know that we have at our back the only organization which the capitalist class stands in mortal fear of. That grand party of emancipation from wage slavery, the Socialist Labor Party, National and International.

Events have proven, whenever the workers of any industry go on strike, whether they are only little girls who make neckties or men who work in shop, mine or on railroad. The capitalist class, who always appreciate their interests as a class, seeing that they control the powers of the Legislature, Judiciary and militia, and can always place these powers against the strikers' club, bayonet, and jail them into submission.

From the sweat-shop strikes on the East Side to Hazleton, Pa.; Virden, Ill.; Warden, Idaho, with its notorious bull pen; Homestead, Pa.; Brooklyn and Buffalo, N. Y.; the only difference between one place and another is the num-

ber of miles. The same conditions exist in all, and the same powers to subdue are used in all.

Upholsters! You must join the other members of your class, the entire working class, and take possession of all the powers which are now used against you. Place the members of your class in the Legislature and Congress to legislate in your interest alone.

Place them in the Judiciary to enforce your Legislative acts.

Place them in control of the militia, so that your peaceful and lawful occupations shall be protected to the fullest.

In fact, stop voting the same political ticket as your flogger, be he Republican or Democrat—vote with your class. Recognize your class interests. Vote for Maloney and Remmel, the candidates of the class conscious workers of the United States, under the emblem of the Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party.

A large and increasing vote for this ticket is the barometer which shows the increase of intelligence among the workers.

It is watched by your employer as closely as he does the market reports, and disturbs him more than any strike you may declare against him.

As he well knows, in the strike he is strong, he, having the surplus wealth you have created, can remain idle and luxurious, while you, robbed and idle, must submit to the pangs of hunger and go back to work like whipped curs.

You may have funds for an extended strike. It is necessary. The machinists of England had nearly a million dollars, and found it not enough, they were defeated. Your employers could allow the whole season to pass without doing a stroke of work in their shops.

Can you allow the season to go by without being that much nearer the almshouse.

As you know the business is being now concentrated into fewer and fewer firms each year, and that the large department stores have made serious inroads into the business of the small old-time custom upholsterer, so that he is going to the wall and dropping into the ranks to compete with his former employees for a day's work.

And you must also appreciate the fact that the wealth of the country is also being concentrated into fewer and fewer families, and the majority of families have to get along with a few necessary articles of furniture of such cheap grade with which the custom upholsters have nothing to do.

How is it possible, the above being acknowledged facts, for a class of mechanics whose services are becoming less and less in demand, to improve their condition permanently, unless they aim to destroy the system of Capitalism which is the cause of their condition, and rear in its place the Co-operative Commonwealth, where the working class will have possession of all they create, thus insuring plenty and even luxury for them all, and for those that do not work, being able: "Neither shall they eat."

So in closing I would ask my fellow workers in the craft to organize and vote for the success of the working class, on the lines of the Socialist Labor Party—politically; and of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance—economically, that our class may progress to the conquest of the Public Powers of the City, State and Nation.

Vote for Maloney and Remmel, and for each vote cast for them at this election, in progressive ratio so will your strength increase each year; and your condition improve.

A SOCIALIST UPHOLSTERER,
Your fellow wage-slave.

MILITANT RHODE ISLAND.

(Continued from Page 1.)

spurious substitutes offered by the capitalist class whether of the Republican or Democratic stripe.

It urges them to organize with the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body for the capture of the political power as a means towards introducing the co-operative commonwealth.

As a vote against the slavery of wage-labor and for economic and political freedom the Socialist Labor Party presents for support the names of its national standard-bearers: for President, Joseph Francis Maloney, of Massachusetts; for Vice-President, Valentine Remmel, of Pennsylvania.

Whereas, The capitalist class in accordance with its policy of maintaining its dominance through the possession of the political power, denies the workingman the full right of the franchise; and Whereas, At municipal elections the identification of the property and political interests of the capitalist class is made evident by requiring a property qualification for the right of franchise to municipal councils:

Therefore, The Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island, in convention assembled, demands the full right of franchise without property restrictions of any sort. And further, it calls upon all wage-workers to support this demand, denied alike by both the Republican and Democratic parties, by voting at the polls for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, until full economic and political rights are secured to all.

This is to inform all workmen that they have in the "aggregate" \$2,400,000 placed in saving banks, and that, individually, each one has \$392. If you should suddenly discover that you have not the sum of \$392, some \$16 more than you had four years ago, you must be content with the thought of how much you have in the "aggregate," and in fact that is a much better place to have money than to have it in pockets, which are prone to wear out. The "Sun" is the paper which most loudly announces this fact, and which cherishes with delight when it contemplates fat bank accounts.

It does not tell how this wonderful state of affairs was reached, but it is just to infer that it was by the "Sun's" method of cutting down wages. However it is well to be content, and know that you are rich in the "aggregate."

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AT PARIS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

usual, the positive being inconvenient for such performances.

The CONDITIONAL form is adopted in the fourth paragraph, and the International Congress is invited to declare itself incompetent, impotent and cowardly.

The last paragraph is the crowning of the edifice, an unexpected crowding, to be sure, but in perfect harmony with the unexpected architecture of the whole thing. Who could have predicted, as late as yesterday, that Kautsky would ever use this expression, "Partiality between capital and labor?"

In the Ninth Commission, when this resolution was read, Sanial looked as if he wondered whether he stood on his head and saw things all inverted. The silence was deep while he spoke. "Comrades," he said, in French, "I never expected such a production from one supposed to be a veteran exponent of scientific Socialism. It was with profound sorrow that we in America heard of the acceptance of a portfolio by Millerand, but it would have been with a sorrow far deeper still that we would have heard of his acceptance with the sanction of the Socialist Party of France. If this resolution is adopted, a cry of indignation will rise from the Atlantic to the Pacific among our militants, and a corresponding cry of derision will rise from our capitalist parties. If it is permissible for a prominent member of a Socialist party to accept a high position in a capitalist government, why should it not be permissible for the humbler ones to accept lower offices under the same circumstances? You open the door to bribery and corruption from top to bottom. You establish in the party that very condition of affairs which we denounce so bitterly in the American labor movement. This resolution," he concluded, "repudiates the past, and is a stain on the historic records of Socialism."

The only supporter of Guesdes in the commission, besides Sanial, was Enrico Ferri, and he (Ferri) declared that he did so in duty to his conscience, but he was not certain that he represented a majority of the Italian sentiment, as a resolution in favor of alliances had been passed by the last National Congress of Italy. When it came to a vote (in the ninth commission), we were 4 to 24, namely, Guesdes, Ferri, Sanial and a fourth, the delegate from Bulgaria.

The sitting of the commission had been public, and a large circle of interested spectators, including journalists, pressed upon the committeemen. When they returned to the great hall, many comrades came to Sanial, shook his hand feverishly, and expressed the hope that he would take the floor in the Congress upon this question. Some time after Alfred Edwards, chief editor of "Le Petit Social" ("The Small Penny"), which supports Guesdes, with an afternoon daily circulation of 75,000, showed to the Socialist delegation from America an editorial he had just written on the firm attitude of the American delegate. There was by this time no doubt that, while the straight position would be badly beaten in the congress, WE WERE ON THE EVE OF A MOVEMENT THAT WOULD RESULT IN THE REORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY FORCES OF EUROPE ON THE LINES MARKED OUT BY THE PARTI OUVRIER FRANCAIS AND THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Sanial was early inscribed among the speakers, but exchanged turns with Guesdes and Vaillant (who came later), for fear that they might be shut off. In consequence, he was shut off by a closing of the debate (proposed by the Bureau, mark well) at the very moment when Sanial's turn had come. But this was of no importance. Vaillant had done well, and Guesdes had made a magnificent speech, to which very little could have been added. The vote in the congress, by nationalities, was as follows:

Nationalities	Motion	Motion
	Kautsky	Guesde
Germany	2	—
England	2	—
Austria	2	—
Bohemia	2	—
Bulgaria	2	2
Denmark	2	—
Spain	2	—
France	1	1
Sweden	2	—
Ireland	2	2
Belgium	2	—
Norway	—	—
Holland	2	—
Poland	1	1
United States	1	1
Argentina Republic	2	—
Russia	1	1
Portugal	2	—
Switzerland	2	—
Italy	1	1
Total	29	0

As I close this report the Parti Ouvrier Francais (Socialist Labor Party of France), has just withdrawn in a body from the national congress of the so-called "United Party"; it has thereby cleaned itself of the polluting contact with the "broad," or rather emasculated element, which amounts to very little. The step is in line with the statement made above that we are on the eve of a movement that will result in the reorganization of the Socialist forces of Europe on the lines marked out by the Parti Ouvrier of France and the American Socialist Labor Party.

The Rep-Dem candidates realize how dangerous to them would be a debate with their Socialist Labor Party opponents and fight shy all challenges. Corregan, the Socialist Labor Party candidate can't induce Odell or Stanchfield to meet him. The capitalist politician is too wise to appear before an audience and have a common workman chop him up for the entertainment and instruction of a crowd. They hide now and we will smoke them out and make them run later.

The Daily People.

The attention of the readers of the Weekly People is called to the following:

IT IS NECESSARY TO USE ALL OUR ENERGY IN PUSHING THE AGITATION.

IN ORDER TO DO THIS WE MUST WORK EVERY DAY.

THE DAILY PEOPLE,

the only English Socialist paper in the world, can perform the work.

ITS EDITORIALS MAKE SOCIALISTS.
ITS SPECIAL ARTICLES BUILD UP THE MOVEMENT.
ITS NEWS COLUMNS ARE REplete WITH THE LATEST AND MOST RELIABLE INFORMATION.
ITS EFFICIENCY IS OF A NATURE THAT CANNOT BE DUPLICATED ANYWHERE.

HELP THE WORK ALONG

BY PUSHING THE MAILING LIST OF THE DAILY PEOPLE

IT TAKES THE PLACE OF SPEAKERS.
IT CAN GO WHERE SPEAKERS CANNOT GO.
IT APPEARS EVERY DAY.
ITS WORK CANNOT BE SIDE-TRACKED.

In order to assist the Sections in this matter, we have arranged for the following:

We shall make a specialty, during the campaign of one month's subscribers.

The Party members, readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, sympathizers and all who are interested in the welfare of the working class should send in at least enough names to make a mailing list of 20,000 readers before November.

BEGIN YOUR WORK TO-NIGHT.
CONTINUE IT TO-MORROW.
IT WILL BOOM THE VOTE OF MALLONEY AND REMMEL.
IT WILL HASTEN THE DAY OF FREEDOM.

During the Campaign we shall send the Daily People for One Month for

40 CENTS.

Rush in the subscriptions, and circulate the DAILY PEOPLE everywhere.

THE PRICE IS ONLY:
1 Month, 40 Cents; 3 Months, \$1.00; 6 Months, \$2.00;
1 Year, \$3.50.

Sunday Edition, with Special Features, \$1.00 a Year;
50 Cents for Six Months.

IF YOU CANNOT GET A MAN FOR A YEAR, GET HIM FOR SIX MONTHS.

IF SIX MONTHS ARE TOO MUCH, SEND IN THREE MONTHS.

IF THREE MONTHS ARE TOO MUCH, GET HIM FOR A MONTH.

AFTER THAT HE WILL WANT THE PAPER.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA. MEETINGS at Headquarters, No. 431 Southside street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Free Lectures every Sunday, 3 p. m. Speakers' Club every Wednesday, 8 p. m. State Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 9 a. m. Section Pittsburgh, Central Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 7:30 p. m. Pittsburgh District Alliance, No. 15, S. T. & L. A. meets 2d Sunday of every month, 11 a. m. Machinists Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A. meets every 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m. at Brainerd's, 167 S. Howard street. Mixed Local, No. 191, meets every 2d and 4th Sunday, 3 p. m. at 14 1/2 Levee street, Allegheny, Pa. 15th Ward Branch, S. T. & L. A. meets every 2d and 4th Sunday, 3 p. m. at 14 1/2 Levee street, Allegheny, Pa.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of 34th and 35th A.D., 481 Willis ave. Business meeting every Friday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE agents every Monday evening, 8 p. m. at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. A. Belson, Assistant Organizer, 177 First avenue, E. 8th, Financial Secretary, 362 Canal street; Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary, 304 Rivington street.

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m. at Brainerd's, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Rivington street.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P. meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. m. at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 75 Springfield ave., Newark. Address communications to John Howard secretary, 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City 444

WATERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 8 p. m.

WEST HARTLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 9 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

Section Hartford, S. L. P. meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m. at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. Local No. 307, meets 2d and 4th Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. County Committee representing the union meets every Sunday, 10 a. m. at Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Essex field avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, I. P. P. meets at International Hall, 251 E. 1st street, near Michigan st. open lectures and discussions on questions relating to Socialism every Monday, except 4th Monday of month, when served for business meeting. Visitors welcome. Bring friends along.

SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P. BRANCH meets at International Hall, 251 E. 1st street, near Michigan st. open lectures and discussions on questions relating to Socialism every Monday, except 4th Monday of month, when served for business meeting. Visitors welcome. Bring friends along.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL No. 19, S. T. & L. A. meets every 1st and 3d Sunday at 8 p. m. at 235 E. 38th street. Secretary, K. Wallberg.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Sunday, 2 p. m. at headquarters, 853 Congress Westville Ht. meets every 3d Sunday, St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY Headquarters, No. 45 Elliot St., Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECT., S. L. P. meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month, 10 a. m. at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Socialist weekly, Arborea.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month, 10 a. m. at Luther Hall, 519 Adams avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District, Bushwick, meets every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m. at Club room, northwest corner 14th and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 10 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown Ave. BRANCH No. 1 meets every 2d day evening same place.

CUBA, THE PHILIPPINES,

CHINA, AND

THE WORKING CLASS.

When the Democratic Party asserts that territorial expansion means the degradation and starvation of the working class, it tells the truth; for capitalism will still exist, and under capitalism, no matter what its form, the working class will be degraded and starved.

When the Republican Party asserts that the working class will be degraded and starved unless territorial expansion is resorted to, it tells the truth; for capitalism will still exist, and under capitalism, no matter what its form, the working class will be degraded and starved.

The Socialist Labor Party knows that the abolition of the capitalist republic, where there is private ownership of the means of production and distribution, and the inauguration of the Socialist Republic, where there will be collective ownership and co-operative operation of the means of production and distribution, the Socialist Labor Party knows that this is the only possible outcome of the capitalist organization of society. As a step to the Socialist Republic, the Socialist Labor Party knows that machinery had to come. As the next step to the Socialist Republic the Socialist Labor Party knows that the Trust had to come. As the next step, and nearly the final one, to the Socialist Republic, the Socialist Labor Party knows that territorial expansion must come. And the Socialist Labor Party knows and asserts that when the market of the world has been drained dry capitalism will totter into its grave.

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF AMERICA:

With United States soldiers "spreading civilization" in Cuba, in Porto Rico, and in the Philippines, and even trespassing on the Chinese Empire, the question of Territorial Expansion has become an issue that vitally affects the wage-workers.

The Republican Party favors this Territorial Expansion, while the Democratic Party professes to oppose it. Realizing that they can only get into office by the votes of the working class, both of these parties are offering up arguments of every sort to catch working class votes. Their arguments for and against Territorial Expansion are so misleading that the Socialist Labor Party, ever on the alert to guard the interests of the working class, has prepared this leaflet on Territorial Expansion as it affects that class.

Capital, Capitalists and the Capitalist System of Production

For a clear view of the question, we must first understand the system of production under which we live. This system of production is the Capitalist system of production.

From every city in the United States there rises the smoke of innumerable factories where wealth of various sorts, from a toothpick to a palace car, is manufactured, while railroads and steamboat lines are busy carrying this wealth from one end of the country to the other. These factories, mines, railroads, steamboats, etc., are the means for the production and distribution of the wealth that is produced by the working class. These means of production and distribution are called CAPITAL. Looking a little further we discover that all these factories, mines, railroads and steamboats are owned by a very few people. That is to say, there is private property in the means of production and distribution, and that property is in the possession of a handful of men and women. This handful of men and women this little coterie of idle persons owning the means whereby the millions of the American people must obtain food, clothing and shelter, are called CAPITALISTS. Taken together, we call them the CAPITALIST CLASS.

In these factories and mines and on these railroads and steamboats, are lots of other men and women producing wealth for the use of the capitalist class. These wealth producers are called the WORKING CLASS. By the capitalist system of production, then, we mean the system of production under which one class, the idle capitalist class, owns the machinery of production and distribution (factories, mines, railroads, etc.), while another class, the working class, performs all the labor of production and distribution. A small portion of the wealth produced goes to support the workers and is called WAGES; the other and lion's share is stolen by the capitalists under the name PROFITS.

The capitalist system of production and distribution is a complex system and somewhat hard to understand. Out of this system has grown the question of Territorial Expansion, and to understand how this question arose, we must trace the development of that system of production and distribution.

The Secret of and Necessity for Territorial Expansion

A large factory filled with improved machinery can turn out many times as much wealth per employe as a small factory equipped with antiquated machinery. Hence a small capitalist cannot compete with a large capitalist, and the more capital a capitalist has the more he must get to keep himself from being driven out of business by those more thoroughly equipped than he. The higher the "ante" is raised, the higher it must be raised.

This expansion of the mechanism of capital necessitates a corresponding expansion of territory for it to rest and operate on, the same as with a building or a

river. The Eiffel Tower cannot stand on the ground occupied by a shanty. The majestic sweep of the Mississippi at New Orleans is possible only by draining a basin equal to about two-thirds of the United States. Similarly, a Standard Oil Company must have the greater part of the United States as a field sufficient to enable it to produce with the minimum of energy and cheapness. (This vast expansion of the base of corporations has been made practicable by railroads and telegraphs abolishing time and space.)

This explains territorial expansion of capital itself. There is another side; that of the market. If the people who make the goods also owned and controlled them as fast as made, they would use them all, and the market would then expand at the same rate and over just the same territory as capital. The market, however, must expand faster than the extension of capital, because the wage worker, who produces all the wealth, does not get it all. He is merely paid the expense of generating his labor force; the effects of that labor force, when expended (finished goods) are not paid a cent for. He has no more to do with them than a cow with her milk; they are the exclusive property of the capitalist, to destroy or sell, as he wishes. The capitalist sells them for, say, four dollars, and out of that amount hands the workingman one dollar as his wages, his "keep"; the other three dollars the capitalist pockets—steals, as "profits." Every time the workingman gets one dollar in wages, he has had first to produce four dollars' worth of goods. These goods must find buyers, and it is self-evident that three dollars' worth of goods must find buyers other than the man who produced them. Here is the beginning of market expansion: the circle of buyers must always be wider than the circle of producers, and the more is produced the wider still must the circle of buyers become.

Thefts of the Capitalist Are Not Noticeable in the Early Days of Capitalism

At first the crime is not noticed. The goods produced are, comparatively, so few, and so few men are gathered into a single shop to produce a surplus, that what the men do not buy back the capitalist himself consumes—expansion is manifested in the expansion of the belly of the capitalist. But the capitalist parasite wants to widen the difference between the four dollars and one dollar—his profits; so bigger machinery is introduced, which has the effect of enabling the worker to produce, say, five dollars' worth of goods, for which he gets not one dollar, but, say, fifty cents wages (the unemployed men thrown out by the machine being used as a club with which to smash down the wages). Further, masses of small capitalists and independent producers are bankrupted and thrown into the wage army, thereby still further lowering the buying power of the population, while leaving fewer capitalists to do the consuming of the ever greater surplus. Thus while an ever wider circle of purchasers outside of the working class must be found to sell the goods to, the population, the buyers themselves, tend more and more to become exclusively working class. The consumption of some of this surplus wealth in the building of new plants partially, but not permanently, relieves the situation, and only prepares bigger plants that, themselves, need still wider markets. From local markets the whole domestic market must be reached out to, from that to the foreign—and then what? The moon is too far away and the Day of Judgment must be faced. That original crime that exists at the very beginning of capitalism and to-day in the smallest establishment—like the innocent-looking fly on the edge of the Mohammedan's wine-glass that swelled on the wine day by day till at last it became an awful giant and destroyed the prince and his household—this poison of unpaid-for wealth swells under the forced draft of large masses of capital, until to-day it rises up, mountain

high, and prepares to overwhelm the capitalist.

Under this necessity, markets (at one time local—town or neighborhood) had to spread out. This impulse created the Erie Canal, the curious old Portage Road over the Alleghenies, railroads, clipper ships, etc. These canals and railroads followed the emigrants who had been chased out of the Eastern States by expanding capitalism. On them were transported from the East goods that at first the emigrants did not or could not manufacture for themselves. Later these markets, too, were filled, with the aid partly of local factories, and expansion had to proceed further west. It crossed the prairies, then the plains, next the Rockies, and reached the Golden Gate in '39. Here westward expansion temporarily was stayed. For many years it did not attempt and was not able to leap the Pacific Ocean, tho' Lincoln's great Secretary of State, Seward, and Karl Marx, the founder of scientific socialism, both, at about the same time, for saw its coming.

Expansion now had to and did find new vents. The first of these was the great maw of war into which was cast incalculable wealth. South and southwest expansion had not been able to go on account of the antagonistic system of chattel slavery, which furnished a very poor market for the manufactured goods of the North, and prevented the expansion of capital by making it impossible for the northern wage-slave-driver to take with him a supply of "free" labor. For decades these two expansions ran side by side westward along Mason & Dixon's line, until at last, there being no more room in which to develop, and Southern expansion invading capital's territory, the increasing friction produced the conflagration known as the Civil War, and capitalist expansion won. By this war, capital absorbed the 1,000,000 unemployed men of 1860 and broke the way to go southward.

Nature of Capitalist Expansion After the Civil War

After the Civil War two new reservoirs were found. One was created by shutting in the American market to the Americans exclusively, by the wall of a protective tariff. The other arose from the construction of the great transcontinental railways, telegraph lines, etc., which, in the building itself, furnished channels for the taking away great quantities of superfluous wealth, and also, by making accessible every nook and corner of the Union, increased markets by the promotion of immigration, quick delivery of goods, etc.

These vents, however, only temporarily eased the situation, while still more gigantic plants to make goods, and to buy them back, still lower wages of the workers, and still more bankruptcy of the middle class, remorselessly aggravated the situation.

The panics (or periodical general accumulation of goods beyond the power of the people to buy) and which had begun "way back as far as the '20's—under good old 16 to 1—occurring every ten years or oftener, still took place, and were harder and harder to deal with. At one time the deadlocks could eventually be released thro' the expenditure of the savings of the better paid workmen, the sale of their homes, and the shuffling of the middle class. After the panic of 1893, however, these sources had been so exhausted that the capitalist class were forced to see that the decennial collapse of their house of cards would become permanent, and fatal to them, unless other markets were secured. The problem that stood before them and stands before them now can be understood from the following table:

About 20,000,000 wage-workers produce daily goods worth about	\$100,000,000
These wage-workers get about \$1 per day, receiving a total wage of	20,000,000
Leaving a balance daily of	\$80,000,000

which the wage-workers (forming two-thirds of the population) cannot buy back, and which the other one-third (mostly middle-class dropping faster and faster into the wage-workers' ranks), cannot entirely consume, and every year can less consume.

Hence, as said, foreign markets had to be gotten. Hence the capitalist class—like all other ruling classes when their very existence is at stake—threw to the winds all former notions of public policy and risked everything on the final throw of the dice. Washington, the Fathers, the Monroe Doctrine, etc., were ridiculed, even in public addresses, and hands joined with America's traditional enemy, John Bull, in the bloody forcing open of foreign markets.

American Manufacturers' Association Declares On Foreign Conquest Shortly Before the Maine Was Blown Up

So in 1895 the American capitalists organized the American Manufacturers' Association, later the American Asiatic Association, etc., to reach into foreign trade.

In 1890, these organized barbarians rolled back the disorganized horde of middle class Huns under Bryan, and thus saved their terrible engines, the Trusts, from demolition, and retained hold of the indispensable governmental machinery.

Thus secure, right away under McKinley, they proceeded with the further formation of Trusts at a terrific rate, in order better to enter the world's markets. By 1898 they were ready, and determined to aid in forcing open the Chinese market, the last considerable unexploited market in the world.

Hence occupation of the Philippines, as a base at the doorway of China.

Hence, the Spanish-American War, whereby while fighting Spain in the Antilles, the color of plausibility could be given to the seizure of the Philippines as belonging to the same power. Observe that Manila, so absolutely disconnected from the Cuban question that it lies almost directly straight through the earth from us and Cuba, 8,000 miles beneath our feet, was where the first battle was fought! Cuba was simply the fulcrum of the lever used by the capitalists in prying the "Open Door" of China.

Valuable light is thrown upon the purpose of the Spanish-American War by the above-mentioned American Manufacturers' Association at its banquet shortly before the Maine was blown up. At his banquet, held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, in New York City, a thousand millionaires sat down, representing nine thousand millions of capital! It was a congress of the owners of the United States to decide what their Government should do about expansion. McKinley, (a trust stockholder himself), their President, and the Cabinet (their Cabinet), were present. Warner Miller, the chairman, said:

"Wars to-day are for commerce. The killing of a missionary furnishes the excuse for opening up a market."

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, the man who wrote the last two National Republican platforms, uttered the Republican attitude as follows:

"The economic problem of the world to-day is the distribution of the surplus. . . . Under this stress the nations of Europe are struggling for empire and trade. . . . We have come to the point in our national development where we must decide. . . . Why should we not play for our legitimate share of the great stake? . . . The United States must not be counted out in determining the fate even of the coast of Asia."

And Senator Frye sounded a solemn warning that to not expand and thus leave workmen idle and cut down wages was to endanger the life of the Republic. (Cries of "Hear! Hear!") Eighteen days after the Maine was blown up.

Yellow and black journal manufactured frenzy had been ignited, and the current of events started that, under capitalist guidance, was to issue forth like a Gulf Stream, and operate 'way round on the other side of the world on the shores of China.

Chinese Markets Will Not Prevent the Social Revolution

Will the Chinese market save the American capitalists from the Socialist Revolution? Senator Frye fears so much? Not at all. It will prove but a drop in the bucket. It will simply postpone for a short time that Revolution.

And there are several reasons. The people of China are too poor. There are too many countries desiring to throw their surplus into it. The enginery of production in the United States is too enormous, and continually becomes, and must become, larger and larger.

And finally, the Chinese, with their cheap, enduring, and naturally highly skilled labor and American machinery, will eventually send their goods to the United States, as Japan is fast doing.

Thus, just as the immense additional markets supplied by tariff legislation to

iron masters and by coinage legislation to silver mine owners could not prevent the lowering of wages and lessening of employment, so must it be with new markets in China and elsewhere. And at last comes the crushing boomerang of Chinese goods.

In this expansion question it has got to be understood that Labor to-day itself is a merchandise like all others, and that the supply of labor expands much faster than the sale of the goods in the making of which labor is employed. Take the example of England, the greatest of the expansionist powers.

In 1840 the English textile mills employed 1,600,000 employes, whereas in 1890, although supplying a great foreign market and producing three times as much, the force had fallen off by more than half a million. The similar effect of modern machinery might be pointed out in innumerable instances. The power of 4,000,000 men introduced every year in the United States, in the shape of new machinery, doing a man's work for eight cents a day, conveys some faint idea of the enormous expansion taking place in the supply of labor power and the insurmountable difficulty of selling it all.

Add to this again the fact that our population has about 1,250,000 more births every year than deaths, and we see another large army pouring into the labor market.

Capitalists Will Use Chinese Labor to Degrade American Labor

With, therefore, the substitution of machine labor for human labor; with more human labor being born than dies; and 10,000,000 West Indians and East Indians brought within our territory, the price of American labor (i. e., wages), which has already sunk to the pauper European level, must get nearer and nearer the Asiatic in spite of expansion.

In spite of expansion? Why, the entrance into foreign markets is the very signal for the lowering of wages. Home-ward bears bloody testimony to this fact, for Carnegie in 1892 reduced and shot down wages with new machinery and galling guns, so that he might sell his surplus goods in the foreign markets. Torn by the machine in the shop, torn by the machine gun on the strike-field, torn by cannon on the battle-field—so as to be robbed of more wealth and help their robber master to sell his stolen goods! When surplus goods fall into the world market, then it necessarily follows that their price in that market as well as at home is determined by that world standard, and wages are adjusted accordingly. We find, then, protection United States, free trade England, gold standard Germany, and free silver China, selling their goods on a common basis and forcing their workers to a common level, and thus at a single stroke proving the common fraudulency of their pretensions in regard to those doctrines for the working class.

In fact, as the market becomes more and more international, so do the capitalists themselves, and we shall yet have American capitalists, who are now partners in Chinese factories with Li Hung Chang and Chinese princes, using Chinese competition as a sword to cut down American wages, just as northern mill owners to-day use the competition of their own southern mills to cut down the wages of New England operatives. The fact that 300 Chinese were introduced in the places of the striking cigar makers in New York city lately, shows what can be expected.

Expansion for a century has been tried in England. She has spread over the whole world, but the English working man is worse off to-day than ever. Such a mass of unspeakably wretched humanity is there in London that one out of every three dies in the poorhouse, the pauper hospital or the pauper insane asylum—two chances to one against death as a pauper!

It will be no better in the United States. There is nothing new in this expansion cry—same old game of give the capitalist robber a market for the goods he has stolen from the working class and the working class will be prosperous. That was the basis of protection, free silver, and other humbugs. Under them all we have sunk deeper and deeper.

Why the Death of Capitalism Is Inevitable

From the foregoing it indisputably appears that the finish of the capitalist system is imminent. From the very nature of things capital can never cease expanding, while the market, instead of spreading to meet it, has relatively fixed limits and at a certain point begins to go backward: swelling capital, by destroying the middle class and displacing the working class, destroying buyers correspondingly. The progress of capital is a continual digging of its own grave.

So far it has managed in the nick of time, to back away from that grave, but it can do so no longer. The expansion of the United States is complete. What formerly eased it up (the steady disappearance into its maw of rafts of middle class and the vent furnished by the establishment and development of the country's mechanical apparatus) is winding up. By the admission of capi-

talists themselves, some of the most important industries can supply the home market in half a year; the shoe industry is deadlocked in four months.

Of what avail, then, to back away outside of the country?

The United States and the European countries have already filled the markets of the world. Under this pressure the roll-call of Great Britain's market-opening army is heard round the globe. China only is left. And into this vent-hole the whole band of capitalist criminals, European and American, are crowding like the prisoners in the black-hole of Calcutta. The supply of air can last them but briefly, while behind them the pressure gets ever greater; and the vent-hole itself sooner or later will become smaller, for China itself will want to market surplus goods. It is therefore not a question of the end of the capitalist system, but simply how soon. With the same accuracy and assurance that a Copernicus or a Kepler could predict the appearance of new heavenly bodies years before their actual appearance, so unerringly does the Socialist Labor Party predict the downfall of Capitalism and the advent of the Socialist Republic—a Republic in which every able-bodied person shall perform his equitable share of the labor necessary to healthfully feed, comfortably clothe and shelter, and liberally educate every man, woman and child beneath the flag.

Attitude of the Republican Party on Territorial Expansion

The Republican Party is the agent of the larger capitalists. It boldly announces and defends Territorial Expansion by any means fair or foul, and with its record of inveterate hostility to this working class, with its President McKinley sending government troops to Idaho to build Bull Pens for striking miners, and its Governors from New York to California ordering out State militia to break strikes and force the working class, at the point of the bayonet, into submission to the capitalist class—with this record of deadly enmity to the working class, the Republican Party has the audacity to tell the working class that Territorial Expansion should be supported by them, for in no other way, it is contended, can the surplus wealth of the capitalist class be disposed of.

They tell us that there is overproduction, that "we" have produced more than "we" can buy back, and therefore that surplus must be sold in foreign markets; otherwise factories will have to run on half-time, and consequently the workers will starve. And their position is correct. If Territorial Expansion is not resorted to, the working class will be reduced to the verge of starvation, for the capitalists hold the keys to the factories. One thing they fail to add, however; and that is that under Territorial Expansion wages will be reduced to the lowest Asiatic level, and the working class will starve anyway.

Attitude of the Democratic Party on Territorial Expansion

Then comes the Democratic Party with the announcement that, in the interests of the working class, it is opposed to Territorial Expansion. This opposition, however, amounts to a demagogical objection to the manner of expansion. The Democratic Party acquiesced in the brutal expansion over the Spanish West Indies, acquiesced in the acquisition of Hawaii, acquiesced in the Treaty of Paris, acquiesced at every step in this wholesale annexation of foreign territory, and is now simply quibbling at the manner in which the policy of capitalist expansion is carried out.

They tell us that labor will be degraded. Ah, yes, and who degraded it at the time of the Chicago strike by sending government troops to break the strike? None other than the Democratic President of the United States. Who degraded it at Wardner, Idaho, by building a Bull Pen for the miners? None other than the Democratic Governor. Who degraded it at Buffalo by sending the State militia to break the strike? None other than the Democratic Governor Flower. And who has degraded that working class in State after State of the South by depriving them of the right to vote unless they have property, thus depriving the workmen of the last chance for a peaceful solution of industrial problems? Who has made this dastardly assault on the ballot box? None other than the Democratic Party.

And with this trail of crime equally black as the trail of the Republican party, they have the audacity to try to array the working class on their side in their struggle against the Republican Party for offices.

When the Democratic Party asserts that Territorial Expansion means the degradation and starvation of the working class, it tells the truth, for capitalism will still exist, and under capitalism, no matter what its form, the working class will be degraded and starved.

When the Republican Party asserts that the working class will be degraded and starved unless Territorial Expansion is resorted to, it tells the truth, for cap-

italism will still exist, and under capitalism, no matter what its form, the working class will be degraded and starved.

Both of these parties are equally criminal, equally the oppressors of labor, equally anxious to preserve the capitalist system of production, equally anxious to live in idleness and riot in luxury at the expense of the workers.

Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party on Territorial Expansion

The Socialist Labor Party never compromises truth to make a friend, never withholds a blow at error lest it make an enemy. The Socialist Labor Party knows that the abolition of the Capitalist Republic, where there is private ownership of the means of production and distribution, and the inauguration of the Socialist Republic, where there will be collective ownership and co-operative operation of the means of production and distribution—the Socialist Labor Party knows that this is the only solution, the only possible outcome of the capitalist organization of society. As a step to the Socialist Republic the Socialist Labor Party knew that machinery had to come, and said so. As the next step to the Socialist Republic the Socialist Labor Party knew that the Trust had to come, and said so. As the next step, and nearly the final one to the Socialist Republic, the Socialist Labor Party knows that Territorial Expansion must come, and says so. And the Socialist Labor Party knows that when the market of the world has been drained dry that Capitalism will totter into its grave, and it says so.

Let it not be imagined from this position that we desire a catastrophe and sit with folded hands doing nothing for the present. The Social Revolution must first appear in the brain of the working class. They must not, therefore, be degraded and brutalized as the capitalists are anxious to do. Just as the capitalist class, through the Democratic and Republican parties, uses the local, State and national government to contract wages and expand profits, so will the working class through the Socialist Labor Party, use the city, State and national government to CONTRACT PROFITS and EXPAND WAGES, and using these means to still further strengthen ourselves, push on confidently to the complete capture of the public powers, then to take possession of the machinery of production and distribution and expand labor's present partial share to the TOTAL OUTPUT. Capitalist expansion squeezes humanity upward and downward. Socialist expansion will lift humanity upward.

Under Socialism the workers will own the machinery of production and distribution. They will thus throw off the idle capitalist, whose support to-day takes three-fourths of the workers' time; then the hours of labor can be cut down three-quarters immediately, and still a better living be had for the wageworker than he receives to-day. By the elimination of the many enormous wastes of to-day, and by complete consolidation, the worker's product (since he gets it all and does not crowd into the market) could be greatly increased without increasing the hours of labor. Then there will be life and leisure, leisure for all—leisure, which is the basis of civilization. How unutterable, then, is the insult offered by the McKinley-Bryan gang in offering the working class no future but "work"—the future and ideal of a horse and a jackass!

On to the Ballot Box and the Socialist Republic

To carry out this great work of inaugurating the Socialist Republic let it be remembered that the working class has overwhelming power—they hold the United States in the hollow of their hand. Numbering already about sixty millions out of a total population of from seventy-five to eighty millions, and with the greater part of the remainder of the population disappearing into the ranks of the wage-workers, the working class is irresistible.

With the expansion of capital goes the expansion of the working class, and thereby working class votes. Thus does capitalism dig its own grave by simultaneously destroying its market and producing that irresistible flood of working class ballots that will give it its quietus in the near future.

All hail the day!
All hail the Socialist Republic!
Up with the banner of the Socialist Labor Party!

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The above address by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party is being issued as a leaflet. It traces the development of capitalist production in America from the beginning of the factory system to the so-called city of John, \$1.50 per thousand copies. New York Labor News Company, 2 to 6 New Roads street, New York City.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1855 (Presidential)..... 2,068

In 1860..... 13,331

In 1868 (Presidential)..... 21,157

In 1874..... 33,183

In 1896 (Presidential)..... 36,561

In 1898..... 82,204

In 1899..... 85,231

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CORRESPONDENCE.

(Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. No other will be recognized.)

Alas! Poor Yorick!

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Two years ago, when Ben Handford made a tour of the State as the Socialist Labor Party candidate for governor, he had a crowd of between five and six hundred people to listen to his speech here. Last night there was only five persons by actual count in the hall in which the alleged candidate of an alleged socialist party was to speak. At fifteen minutes past 8 o'clock, the hour appointed for him to begin, as soon as the S. L. P. got through with him, very few, if any, seem to have any use for him, although the same old trick was played of feigning love for the pure and simple trade unionist.

A special invitation was extended to them, but they did not bite worth a cent. This was a great contrast to our meeting of the night before at the foot of Crescent Park, where Comrade Markey debated with a Bryanite, a general invitation only being extended to all. A large and enthusiastic crowd was on hand, waiting at the hour appointed, and at times nearly went wild over the knockout argumentative blows which he time after time dealt his opponent. The letter is a general all-around freak and crook, trying to gain society and through it to get a political job, he it ever so small, even that of a spittoon-cleaner in the city hall, or elsewhere would gladly be accepted.

He is the freak who, when an opportunity was given persons in the audience to ask questions at the De Leon meeting here last fall, after stating that he had been a socialist for seventeen years, asked some simple question and then got tangled up.

E. L. LAKE,

Organizer.

22 Sunset street, Mt. Pleasant, Schenectady, Oct. 1.

Eighth Massachusetts Congressional Convention.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The Eighth District Congressional Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held here tonight. Edward N. Kelley, of Somerville, was chairman, and Alvan C. Buzzell, of Medford, secretary. William E. Stacey, of Cambridge, was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Congress. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Maloney and Remmel, the Party candidates for president and vice president, and M. T. Berry for governor, the principles and platform adopted at the National Convention and the DAILY PEOPLE.

The following resolution adopted at the Massachusetts State convention was adopted:

"Resolved, That the treaty with Spain drawn by the peace commissioners of William McKinley and its ratification by the Senate, with the aid of William J. Bryan, by which the country came into the possession of territory with a defective title, and the subsequent unsuccessful attempt to dispossess the owners thereof, is one of the blackest and most criminal chapters in the history of capitalism in America, and that William McKinley, for the part he has taken in the affair, should be impeached and tried before the proper tribunal for high crimes and misdemeanors."

At the sixth Councilor convention Edwin S. Mayo, of Everett, was nominated for the Governor's Council. B. Brendroth of Medford, was nominated by the Fifth Middlesex convention, and Joseph W. Meckel, of Medford, was elected to the State Committee for 1901. John W. Meckel was nominated for the legislature from the Medford district. The vote in the Eighth Congressional district in 1898 was: William E. Slattery, of Cambridge, 333; McCull, Republican, 14,333; Perkins, Democrat, 5,846.

Stacey's vote in Somerville was 137; Cambridge, 203; Medford, 41; Arlington, 3; Winchester, 20; Wards 10 and 11 of Boston, 79. Those places include all the cities and towns in the district.

THOMAS C. BROPHY.

Somerville, Sept. 30.

Lighting-rod Debs.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—At one of our meetings a very queer thing happened. The meeting was held in the Jewish district, where the Debs crowd polled their 300 votes. While in the midst of my speech, a wise-looking peeper interrupted with this remark: "The workers know the Democratic and the Republican party are bad; the workers want to know what is the matter with Debs?"

I answered this question: a few others on this line were asked and I shut up the Kangas and Debsites. After the meeting I learned that the duck who had asked the first question, was the Bryan Democratic leader of the district. The question was asked to cause confusion. I am beginning to think that the comrade from the West was right when he said that the capitalists were using the Debs crowd as a lightning rod, to attract and run into against the growing Socialist movement.

S. SCHULBERG.

Baltimore, Sept. 30.

A Good Suggestion.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Experience in many sections of the Socialist Labor Party shows me, that much work is lost in agitation work, because when the speaker is through, no record is taken of the persons that are in sympathy with the movement. I submit that if you indicate the mode of getting names, etc., regarding "the sympathizers' cards" in force in New York city that it will go a great way toward increasing the militant army of the S. L. P.

G. W. BOETTGER.

A Speaker Done Up.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Last evening at about 8 o'clock a reporter from the "Hoboken Observer" came up the stairs of our County Headquarters three steps at a jump, and with a suspiciously merry twinkle in his eye blandly requested information as to an out-door meet-

ing of the Social Democratic Party to be held that night a block below. When he was shown the error of his ways by Socialist Labor Party men, who are on to all monkeyshines of this kind, he departed hastily, like a man who has suddenly forgotten something. Not long after a couple of excited young men rushed in, telling us that we were being massacred (figuratively speaking) by the representative of the S. D. P. on the next block. We sallied out and when we arrived found a tall, thin, long-haired individual with a long drooping mustache and an abrupt goatee, who, though laboring under a most painful constipation of both thought and words, was quite evidently possessed of the usual abundant stock of Debs-Kangaroo conceit and vanity, for he was telling his audience of about twenty odd persons, including some nine little boys and girls and six or seven old women, what a smart fellow he was; how some of his bosses told him so; what good jobs he had refused because he was so good and devoted to good principles, and how hard he worked, at real manual labor one time, as a part of his study of Socialism.

By this time he had sized up several red buttons in the audience, and evidently fearing trouble, immediately began a heart to heart talk. After believing, I presume, that we were sufficiently melted, he announced that he would answer questions.

Chas. Herrschaft asked him why, when there was already a Socialist Party in the field, another calling itself "Socialist too" should be organized? He hesitated, endeavored to bluff his questioner into letting it go at that, calling him "beruther" and speaking about a family quarrel, but for the sake of avoiding scandal should be hushed up, that both he and his "beruther" were "Socialists" working for the same cause and more ad nauseum. When he found this would not work and was told plainly that staunch S. L. P. men were not even distantly related to freaks, this worthy grew bitter, said we were not "Socialists," at all, decried our "brutal antagonism" to the good pure and simple union leaders. The DAILY PEOPLE and De Leon were duly abused and denounced, and he then endeavored to shut off further questions from us by saying he would answer no more of this kind. Thinking he had thrown us off for good he proceeded to loaf forth for some time longer in a vague, uncertain, incoherent, disjointed sort of way, including in his harangue a mention of Debs and Harriman the "Socialist candidates," and before he knew where he was, found himself calling for questions with any kind of questions, once more.

When he paused, I immediately inquired why his party organized in opposition to the S. L. P., consequently hostile to it, had nominated Debs, who in 1896, while professing to be a Socialist, told people to vote for Bryan, that he (Debs) would vote for him, and that such men as Bryan would bring Socialism, and how could a self-respecting Socialist address millionaires at Delmonico's constituted a fruitful field for Socialist agitation, and say, as he has, that Socialists could be made of such parasites. Furthermore, would the Socialist Labor Party, for an instant, tolerate in that Party, or nominate Joseph Francis Maloney or any other man, like Debs, out up such capers?

Here a man in the audience cried: "Right you are young fellow, if Debs was all right, Delmonico's was no place for him," and a murmur all round showed that the shot had told. He then called me "Kammer-a-de" which I instantly resented, telling him I considered him no comrade of mine, but recognized him as without doubt an enemy, to which he replied very well we ARE enemies. He then hemmed and hawed, spoke about Debs being by profession a public lecturer, earning hard dollars here and there by his burning Socialist eloquence, and how he (the speaker) did not know much about Socialism in '96, that perhaps neither he nor "other" (Debs) knew much about it till some time after but that it was all right now. They were both Socialists, they had been a learning and had learned. I then asked him how, after these damaging admissions, he could consider such men as Debs and others, who pursued such tactics, such men who had shown ignorance of Socialism; and the way to get as honest or as fit exponents, my more, "leaders" of the Socialist movement. He then got rattled, and wildly yelled out that he would "tolerate no advertisement of the Socialist Labor Party or its candidates," that I and others had come there to try and break up the meeting, and if I spoke again he would call for the Police, have me locked up, and appear in court against me next morning.

He said he was no fighter, but had lots of this kind of fight in him. I told him to go ahead and do so if he dared. He then absolutely refused to answer my more questions, sold three five cent books, gave away four Rogues' Zeitung Bibles, and dusted.

When we got back to headquarters, a reporter from the "Jersey City Evening Journal," who had got wind of the little diversion, rushed in and we gave him the whole story.

WM. DORAN.

Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 3.

A Sample "Social Democrat."

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Last evening a meeting was held here and addressed by a Mr. Modest, a typical fakir and a member of the "S. D. P." He told the listening workmen that there was no use in voting for McKinley or Bryan, that their wages would be the same whether McKinley or Bryan was elected, but he did not mention the Socialist Labor Party. He did say, however, that there was nothing to be gained by political action, that the cigar-makers should organize in the pure and simple union, and fight the Trust with a full treasury! The full treasury is evidently of as much importance to organized scabbery as the "full dinner pail" is to organized capital.

Among the assertions that he made were the following: the A. F. of H. has a membership of over 2,000,000; the Cigar-makers' International Union has paid out in strike benefits to the striking cigar-makers of New York, since the strike was started against Krebs, Wertheimer & Schiffer the sum of \$300,000—the strike being yet in full force

and, having extended to other factories so that there are to-day 7,000 cigar-makers on strike in New York, and receiving \$5.00 a week strike benefit from the International Cigar-makers' Union. We have some very good campaign liars in this town, but they all turned green with envy when they heard the pure and simple talk of Modest.

He also begged the Cigar-makers to organize and strike for a little of "some of the brobery off your bosses' pockets" that they should organize so that the bosses should not be able to take more than their "share," and of such is pure and simple, and "Social Democracy."

There were other speakers announced on the bill but they failed to materialize.

D. C. WISMEIL,

Quakertown, Pa., Oct. 2.

In New Fields.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here Saturday night. Fully three hundred surrounded the speakers, who held them for two hours, while they whacked Billus Bryan and McKinley right and left. A few Dems and Reps grumbled and asked questions, but the answers only made them ridiculous in the eyes of the large audience that never before heard a Socialist speaker.

The two young men came here from Syracuse and distributed throw away cards among the employees of the large manufacturing plants. Though it rained hard their work bore good fruit, and shows us that we can next time form a Section. Mr. E. Harris acted as chairman and G. A. Strible, candidate for Senator for the 34th Senatorial District of Onondaga county, was the speaker of the evening. Mr. Strible is a good speaker, and handled his subject in a good manner, and received the applause of the audience at each point that he made.

PATRICK CAMPBELL.

Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 1.

In the Mining Region.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—When one gets closely acquainted with the striking miners he cannot help but curse the labor fakirs. The miners will be in measurable time a body of men with which the capitalist class must reckon. To-day, all their sincerity, honesty, loyalty, and solidarity are wasted, at least practically so, because the Mitchells and Dilchers take good care to have all their actions flow in the wrong channel.

Providence is a mining town about two miles from Scranton, and this place we selected for our first meeting. Henry Wolf, of Brooklyn, delegate to the Carpenter's convention, Wise, J. Gray, and myself, spoke. Many "Tragic Pages" were sold, and the meeting was a success all around. While standing on the sidewalk till the committee got the platform placed in the "Square," I saw two families coming down a stairway all excited, some crying, others with a sad but determined look upon their faces. Upon inquiry it was learned that upstairs was the office of an alderman, who, in the absence of a judge, adjusts all controversies of minor importance. The two families mentioned had come to seek protection from a man who is in sympathy with the operators (perhaps an official), but it was impossible to get any light of that subject, and he attempted to light those families out of his house. A young man embraced his aged mother and exclaimed: "No, mother, I will not go back on my fellowmen; I shall not turn scab even if we must sleep in the streets."

To myself, I said: "Bravo! Well done! Some day that heroism which now slumbers will be aroused and it will be guided by the fighting S. L. P. into the proper channel, so that he who builds houses need not sleep in the street; he who digs coal need not freeze; he who produces all, need not perish for want of means of subsistence."

At the same time I could not help but utter a curse upon him who betrays the confidence of these wage-workers, abuses their solidarity by encouraging them to make sacrifices for a pure and simple union. If one is not a strong man he finally loses all hope and determination by the repeated defeats of a pure and simple union.

One noon, the idea occurred to us to hold noon meetings as well as the capitalist parties. We resolved that we could. Not, however, as the Dems-Repels do, i. e., to go in the factory and compel every employe to listen and applaud. No. Opposite the hotel where I stayed is a big foundry and machine shop, and from the porch (don't laugh if it looks a little like McKinley and Bryan fashion), we spoke to the men who voluntarily came to listen, although their masters had an eye on them! Pamphlets were sold and the meeting was a great success, if we are allowed to judge by the expressions of faces and the applause. Here again the writer had an opportunity to witness the solidarity of the workers. Miners, who were so devoted to their "leaders" (2) that they were indignant at us because we called in a general way attention to the impotency of pure and simple trades unionism. Confident that organized Dilcher could "wipe the floor" with us, they challenged us to meet him in debate the following night. Needless to say, that it was promptly accepted, and we anxiously awaited the "to-morrow." To-morrow came, but organized Dilcher came not. He sent word that he had to leave town (a la Gompers "catching a train").

More meeting were held, all of which were very successful, particularly the one in Hyde Park. Here we have a Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union which unanimously expressed the determination to cut loose from the A. F. of L. and join the Alliance. Patsy Moran of the I. T. U., editor of a labor paper (2) which he privately owns, stopped me on the street and assumed me that he was leaning strongly toward Socialism, but nevertheless he would fight us because we weren't of the right kind. He also said that our Union was sure to be "killed" within three weeks. I wished him success.

Mr. M. D. Flaherty, president and organizer of the Central Labor Union, said to a newly converted wagon workers: "These d—s S. L. P. people injure US more than the bosses, why don't you people kick them out?" To his surprise, the man spoken to said: "We know that we are the enemy of the fakirs, and that the capitalists are your friends; and we

also are thinking seriously about "kicking out," only I am afraid it will be the pure and simple who will be the objects of it." Leaving the fakir to himself he did not hear him about: "You are a De Leonite! Wait, we'll fix you!" Mr. Flaherty does not believe in politics, as he said all the while, but this election he sings a different song. He must save his country, and hence he runs on the Democratic ticket for Legislature. He also proclaims that those who don't vote for him are "scabs," and for all we know he may have some Republican pure and simple expelled because at the ballot box. It's too bad that there are no "Kangas" in Scranton, for he is good timber for them "he is coming out (their way)." PETER DAMM.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 1, 1900.

A Colorado "Patriot" Held up by View.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The Socialist Labor Party of Grand Junction, with the aid of N. L. Griest, has for the past few weeks been making things decidedly interesting for the old party politicians in this section of the country. Griest is a hard worker, not only for the Socialist Labor Party, but also for the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and the comrades of Section Mesa County were all grieved to-day to learn of his resignation as State Organizer.

The Republicans organized a McKinley club here last Thursday, for which occasion they imported a speaker from Denver, by the name of Earl M. Cranston, who, by the way, is a son of a Methodist preacher, and he, like all the rest that are out in the interest of the capitalist class, misrepresented the condition of affairs from start to finish.

Mr. Cranston spoke of how the Stars and Stripes were honored and respected all over the world, and drew a very glowing picture, and ended up by saying that the Stars and Stripes made the flag of the Republican party. That state-

ment was a deliberate insult to the American flag and an intelligent audience.

I wish to say that some of my ancestors for seven long weary years marched through flood and flame with this nation baptized in blood and tears, they went through the trying scenes of Valley Forge; their course could be tracked over the frozen ground by the blood-stains of their sore and bleeding feet. They helped to gain liberty, and was liberty watered by the blood and tears of the men who fought. For the party that fired upon the flag, insulted it, used it for advertising purposes, to claim that it is its flag, is an insult to intelligence. W. E. TEN EYCK.

Grand Junction, Colo., October 1.

Legislative Traidtades of the Capitalist Politicians.

The case of Motorman Algonquin S. Brown, represents a true sample of capitalist justice. It also affords to the workman with a little brains, a glimpse of the real issue of the campaign. To the class conscious proletarian and Socialist, this case proves the contention that all legislation is class legislation.

Brown sued the North Jersey Street Railway Company for \$5,000 damages, he having sustained severe injuries from a shock of 500 volts, while trying to reverse a car.

The company applied for a non-suit, whereupon Judge Swazey promptly threw the case out of court. Company negligence was the basis of ex-Governor Werts' (company's counsel) application. The injuries were not chargeable to the company, but the fault, if—"if"—any, lay with the electrician or who drove the car. (It is not to be supposed that the cheapest and poorest kind of appliances and material ever found its way on a North Jersey trolley car. Oh, no!) Mr. Werts contended that the electrician was not a representative of the company, but a CO-EMPLOYEE.

The remarkable part of the entire proceeding is where Judge Swazey unwittingly indicts the traction company. After remarking that Brown seemed to know of the "alleged" defect, he said: "It is quite consistent with the probabilities that the flash of electricity was caused by some defect in the operation of the controller, or by a defect in the construction. I think that it was such an accident as might have been anticipated." (3)

Brown had had trouble with the car, it seems, before he took it on his run. Brown anticipated that a refusal on his part to take "his" car out would result in discharge. So, he took his chances, and came to grief. Very likely he anticipated that the "Bluffing Department" up in 315 Market street, have no time or use for his complaints or refusals, regarding the intricate and well-worn mysteries of the rolling-stock.

At any rate, the company cannot bring a logical reason that would prove that they are not responsible for the careless or reckless management of the entire system, from rail to headlight.

Co-employee Werts, methinks will not get Brown's vote, should the ex-Governor ever run for office again. And Brown, including the rest of the working class, would do well to turn down every capitalist candidate, has-been's and will-be's, at the polls.

Swazey, the judge, ought to know better than to give away the class he represents, in hinting about "anticipating."

The day is not far distant when the Socialist Labor Party vote will cause a little much anticipation on the part of the capitalist class that they'd better prevent these and like "anticipating" accidents by protecting life and limb of the class that, at present, are having surplus value ground out of their hides to the tune of prosperity and Bryanism. This is the true and only question that confronts the working class to-day: the conquest of the public powers, where out-of-job has-been's and out-of-date would be's cannot serve the office of downing the wage workers in every shape and way. Capitalism vs. Socialism. That is what. Anything else is fraud. This boss about Bryan being "nearest to the Socialist Labor Party" is a sign that the Democratic leaders fear us and with their "something now" wisp-of-the-will, make a ridiculous figure of fear and anger.

From city and township to the Capitol must the proletarian gain each vantage point. With all our Werts and Swazes, Bryan will be a fit concomitant to the figurative trio, as a benchmark of the

capitalist class.

Vote for Maloney and Remmel.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 6. H. W. R.

Chief Scabs Force Their Dopes to Scab.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—If the statements made by J. Mahlon Barnes, of the Philadelphia Cigar-makers' Union, in an hour and a half speech in SELF DEFENSE, before the Board of Union 90, of this city, some weeks ago, are true, and it looks very much like it, then the upper pantanas of the New York Strike Committee have placed themselves in a disgraceful position. Barnes and others of Philadelphia were charged by the New York Board with bad faith and trickery, and were held responsible for the loss of the sympathetic cigar-maker strike of Philadelphia, that was ordered early in the spring, in aid of the great New York strike. Barnes told another story, and charged leader Maroucek and the New York Board who sent him to Philadelphia, with being the cause of the failure—because the New York leader divulged the great secret of his New York confederates at the end of a speech before the Philadelphia Joint union meeting, to the effect "that the New York Strike Board permits the members of the International Union to work in the 'annexes' (shops) of the strike and lockout bosses and manufacture cigars for the same bosses who fired nearly 6,000 brave men and women on the street to starve. Now, these charges mean nothing less than that the New York Strike Committee recruited its members to work in the newly opened shops of the strike bosses un-molested, or rather the New York Strike Committee PERMITTED THE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION TO SCAB AGAINST THE 6,000 STRIKERS whom they ordered and kept on a long and tedious strike on a three-quarter dollar diet. The excuse given by leader Maroucek for the New York Board letting their members scab against their own strikers was simply that the Board wishes to reduce the strike pay rolls as much as possible. The Philadelphia Cigar-makers hearing this astonishing statement, went mad with rage and indignantly refused to assess themselves the proposed one dollar per week per capita tax which we New York members have been ILLEGALLY paying for over twenty weeks in succession. All attempts of the New York crooks to make the Philadelphia Cigar-makers reconsider their action failed, although they selected every bluffer in rotation, such as Strasser, Bennett, Modest, Harris, etc., etc., but in vain. Loss of confidence caused the strikers to again return to work, and Barnes & Company were the men whom the crooks wanted to hold up for their crooked work, and the failure of the Philadelphia strike. Now this happened many months ago, and it is astonishing to see how this combination has been able to suppress this damnable act from the members until Brother Barnes was compelled to give them away. Old cigar-makers in the craft were puzzled to see how the bosses' combination were able to hold out so long with over 6,000 hands on strike, and yet supply their customers all right, and the secret has cropped out, and we also know now why we have been stripped of one dollar per member weekly and illegally for nearly six months. We now learn that the bosses opened a large number of new shops (for "annexes" as our leaders call them) all over Greater New York, and we also know that the Strike Board had spies and detectives employed to detect them, and that the four or five Upper Leaders knew every one of them, and permitted them to work unmolested. It may be interesting for the strikers and our members to know that this is the same Leader Maroucek who attempted to call down De Leon in the Cooper Institute meeting and wanted to know how much De Leon got paid by the bosses for calling the Strike Leaders a set of crooks, etc., etc., and warning them against these fakirs. Now is the time for the members and strikers to ask how much did you, Mr. Maroucek, and your four confederates, get from the bosses for services rendered. ALEX.

The Campaign in Worcester.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Thinking that the Comrades would like to know what we are doing down this way, I would like to say that we have held nineteen open air meetings since August 1st. Last Sunday we held a large meeting on the "Common" and sold a large quantity of literature. Last night we held a large meeting at Vernon square, and spoke to over 1,000 people.

WILLIAM WALKER.

Worcester, Mass., October 3, 1900.

From the Far West.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—There are strange things happening every day on the part of the capitalist class in this State, whereby we compel them to show their hand. This morning new converts to the militant army of emancipation. The Section was organized on that memorable day, May Day, when all loyal S. L. P. men flock to the standard of liberty. Comrade Griest, State Organizer, delivered some out-door lectures at a time of the year when it takes courage to face the inclemency of Colorado's climate.

But organized in the midst of the great lignite coal field in Northern Colorado, we unheeded our sword and started out never to give up the fight until our class dispossesses the ruling class. Since that time we have had various organizers here, of the pure and simple stripe, including President Mitchell of the U. M. W. We laid them all low. Mitchell received a reception which he had not figured on. The once boasted Western Federation of Miners, which was known as the "Giant of the Rockies," has sent back its Charter, recognizing the fact that it was impotent to marshal the forces together in a class conscious movement which would eventually put them in possession of the mines. We have held our first County convention and nominated the following candidates: Joseph Smith, Congressional First Congressional District, endorsed by Section Denver; Joseph Sammer, District Judge, Louisville; Max Ferguson, District Attorney, Louisville; John Dubois, State Senator, Boulder; three Representatives, Joseph Kirkmire, Gorbam.

Alfred Malson, Philip Veal, Louisville; Surveyor, Wm. Veal; County Commissioner, Frank Carveth; Justices of the Peace, Gregory James, Joshua Feder-spiel, Constable, Ora Filly, all of Louisville.

These candidates are all wage slaves of the quartz and coal mines.

PHILIP VEAL, Organizer.

Louisville, Boulder Co., Colo., Oct. 1, 1900.

The Campaign Growing Hot.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Corragan, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor of New York State, spoke to over 200 people here last night, and was well received. His arguments could not be disputed, nor were they, notwithstanding the audience included most of the leaders and politicians of both parties in this part of the country. Every body admitted Comrade Corragan's speech was the finest ever heard in this district.

Sixty copies of the DAILY PEOPLE, and over 100 "Why the Workingmen of America Should Vote for Maloney and Remmel" leaflets were distributed. The population of Fultonville is about 1,000, and when 200 of that number turn out to hear what Socialism is, it is a very encouraging sign of the times. We are very enthusiastic over the success of the meeting and we have started, for the first time in the history of Fultonville, a vigorous campaign against Capitalism. Hurrah for the Fighting S. L. P., and down with wage slavery.

WALTER F. DEXTER.

Fultonville, Mont. Co., N. Y., Oct. 3.

LETTER BOX.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

T. J. CHICAGO, ILL.—You must be a very recent reader of the DAILY PEOPLE. The one I read of 13. It indeed, there is no utterly despise Bryanism. We plead "guilty" to that "indictment." McKinleyism we respect as the logical consistent and approved of the capitalist system; and we fight it as such. Bryanism, however, we fight without respecting it. The owner of a social tiger, the latter is a political snail. What else than contempt can one entertain for the blither or chatter who caricatures one's serious expressions and aims?

M. R. NEW YORK.—Go to their meetings, particularly the ones held in strategic hill and Cooper Union. Watch their leading men, their speakers and platform wait-flovers. Take a good mental photograph of the lot, which the capitalist system is performing be Republican or Democratic. You will find no one physiognomy that reveals any pursuit higher than that of pecuniary. They fill the mouths of fishes: some of little fishes, others of sharks, according to the number of pennies their respective spirits move them to snap after.

J. S. GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.—Let it be said of this world "a big pot where people are to pull out their slices," the Socialist Labor Party demands that every man shall have his joint. To-day the idlers only get it.

R. G. H. HARTFORD, CON.—The S. L. P. papers are: 1. DAILY PEOPLE, 1 cent a copy. Sunday 2 cents. 2. WEEKLY PEOPLE, 50 cents a year, both by mail. 3. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 4. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 5. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 6. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 7. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 8. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 9. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 10. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 11. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 12. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 13. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 14. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 15. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 16. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 17. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 18. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 19. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 20. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 21. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 22. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 23. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 24. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 25. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 26. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 27. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 28. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 29. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 30. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 31. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 32. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 33. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 34. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 35. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 36. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 37. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 38. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 39. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 40. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 41. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 42. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 43. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 44. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 45. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 46. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 47. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 48. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 49. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 50. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 51. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 52. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 53. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 54. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 55. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 56. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 57. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 58. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 59. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 60. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 61. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 62. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 63. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 64. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 65. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 66. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 67. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 68. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 69. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 70. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 71. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 72. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 73. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 74. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 75. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 76. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 77. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 78. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 79. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 80. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 81. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 82. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 83. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 84. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 85. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a copy. 86. "The Socialists' Organ," 1 cent a

